

Mr. SPEAKERS

SPEECH

Before the King in Parliament,

July 3. 1641.

Concerning the passing of 3. Bills,

viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Poll money.} \\ \text{Starre-chamber.} \\ \text{And high Commission.} \end{array} \right.$

TOGETHER,

With his Majesties gracious

SPEECH

To both Houses of PARLIAMENT,

At the passing of the two last Bills on Munday,

July 5. 1641.



Printed Anno Dom. 1641.

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SPEECH

Before the King in Parliament

concerning the passing of Bills

With his

SPEECH

To both Houses of Parliament

At the beginning of the Session

Printed by

M. Speaker's *SPEECH*, July, 3.

1641.

THE Government of this *Common-wealth* rests in the Rules of order, and hath so much affinity and consent with the Rules of Nature, in the government of the world, that the first copy and mutation of the one may seeme to be taken from the originall and first modell of the other.

This contemplation (most excellent and gracious Sovereigne) casts our eyes upon your sacred Majesty, as that Celestiall Orbe, which never resting without the Office of perpetuall motion, to cherish the lower bodies, not enriching it self with any treasures drawn from below; exhales in vapours from the inferiour Elements, what in due season it returns in showres.

The application makes us consider our selves, those sublunary creatures which having their essence and being from the influence of those beames (as the flowers of the field) open to receive the glory of the Sunne.

In this Relation both contribute to the common good, your sacred Majesty as a Nursing Father designed to bestow on your people, the blessing of peace and unity, and wee as the children of obedience returne our duties and affections in Aides and Tributes. And this compacted in one body by the ligaments of Religion and Lawes, hath bin the object of admiration to the whole world.

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Amidst

Amidst the distraction of forraigne Nations, we onely have fate under the shadow of our Vines, and dranke the wines of our owne Vintage.

But your crafty adversaries, perceiving that the fervent profession of our own religion, and the firme observation of our Lawes, have beene the pillars of our prosperity, By subtile insinuation, pretending a politike necessity to admit of a moderation in our Religion, to comply with forraigne Princes, and suggesting it a principle in the rules of Sovereignty, to require and take, not aske and have, that it must *postulare* by power, not *Petere* by Lawes, and keepe these miseries of war and calamity, between Nation and Nation, and put us in the posture of gaze to the whole World.

But when we behold your sacred Majesty descended from the Royall loines of that glorious King, which by his wisdom and policy, first ingrafted the white Rose and the Red, upon the same stock, and sheathed the sword that had pierced the bowels of so much Nobility, glutted with the blood of people, and then laid the first hopes of the happy union, betweene the Nations.

When our thoughts refresh themselves with that happy memory of that religious King your gracious Father, on whose sacred Temples both Diadems were placed, wreathed about with this motto, *faciam eos in gentem unam*, we cannot but believe that God and Nature (by a lineall succession from those Fathers of peace) hath ordained you that *Lapis Angularis* upon which the whole frame settles, and put into the hands of your sacred Majesty, the possibility & power to firme and stablish this happy union betweene your

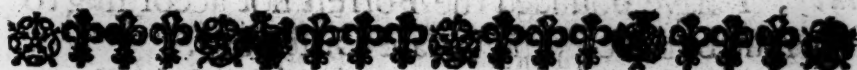
your Kingdomes, and so raise your memory a Statue
of glory and wisdom from generation to generatiō.

In all this length of time, the assurance of this Union and peace hath been the chiefe object of our desires, Our Purfes have beene as open as our hearts, both contributing to this great worke manifested by so many Subsidies already presented, sufficient in our first hopes for the full perfection.

But finding that faile, have again adventured upon your peoples property, and in an old and absolute way, new burnisht by the hand of instant necessity, expressed to the World the hearts of a loyall people, and howsoever gilded with a new name of tranquillity and peace to your Kingdomes, that with more ease the people may digest the bitterness of this Pill, yet still our hearts had the same aime and object.

A gift suteable to the necessity of so vast extent, that time cannot paralell it by any example.

And by which, if your sacred Majesty vouchsafe your Royall assent, which we humbly pray, we shall not doubt you may soone accomplish those happy effects, that may present your wisdom the object of wonder, and your policy to be admired amongst the Nations.



The KINGS SPEECH to both

Houses of Parliament, the 5. of July, 1641. At the time of giving his Royall Assent to two Bills, one to take away the High Commission Court, and the other the Court of Star-chamber, and regulating the power of the Counsell Table, both which were tendered to his Majesty on Saturday last, when hee passed the Bill for Pole-money.

I Come to doe the Office, which I did on *saturday* last, to give determination to these two Bills, but before I doe it, I must tell you, that I cannot but be very sensible of those reports of discontent, that I heare some have taken for not giving my consenc on *saturday*. Me thinkes it seemes strange, that any one should thinke, I could passe two Bills of that importance as these were, without taking some fit time to consider of them, for it is no lesse, then to alter, in a great measure, those Fundamentall Lawes, Ecclesiasticall and Civill, which many of my Predecessors have established, &c.

If you consider what I have done this *Parliament*, discontent will not sit in your hearts, for I hope you remember that I have granted, that the Judges hereafter shall hold their places, *quam diu bene se gesserint*, I have bounded the Forrest not according to my right, but according to late Customes.

I have established the property of the Subjects, as
w it-

w^hneffe the free giving, not taking away the Ship-
money.

I have established by Act in *Parliament* the pro-
perty of the Subject in Tunnage and Poundage,
which never was done in any my Predecessors times, I
have granted a *Law* Trienniall *Parliament*, and
given way to an Act for securing of moneyes, ad-
vanced for the disbanding of the Armies, I have given
free course of Justice against Delinquents, I have put
the Law in execution against Papists,

Nay, I have given way to every thing that you have
asked of me, and therefore me thinkes you should
not wonder, if in some things I begin to refuse. But
I hope, it shall not hinder your progresse in your
great affaires, and I will not sticke upon triviall mat-
ters, to give you content. I hope you are sensible of
these beneficiall favours bestowed on you, at this
time.

To conclude, you know by your consent, there is a
prefixed time set for my going into *Scotland*, and
there is an absolute necessity for it; I doe not know
but that things may so fall out, that it may be short-
ned; Therefore I hope you will hasten the dispatching
of those great businesses that now is necessary to bee
done, and leave triviall and superficiall matters to a-
nother meeting.

For my part I shall omit nothing that may give
you just contentment, and study nothing more then
your happinesse, and therefore I hope you shall see a
very good Testimony of it by passing these two
Bills.

(16)
Le Roy le veult.

This being done, his Majestie said as followeth :

I have one word more to speake unto you, and take now an occasion to present unto both Houses, that thereby I hope all the World shall see that there is a good understanding betwene me and my people.

It is concerning my Nephew the Prince Elector *Palatine*, who having desired mee and the King of *Denmark* to give to a writing concerning the *Dux* at *Ratisbone* with the Emperour, I could not but send my Ambassadour to Assist him, though I am afraid I shall not have so good an answer as I expect, which my Nephew fore-seeing, hath desired mee, for the better countenancing of the same, to make a *Manifesto* in my name, which is a thing of great consequence, And if I should doe it alone, without the advice of my Parliament, it would rather be a scorne then otherwise : Therefore I doe propose it unto you, that if you will advise.

me to it, I doe thinke it were

very fit to be published

in my name.

FINIS.
